

# **2005 Asset Forfeiture Report**

**(Covers 2004)**

**Office of Drug Control Policy  
Yvonne Blackmond, Director**

*Michigan Department  
of Community Health*



**Jennifer M. Granholm, Governor  
Janet Olszewski, Director**

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JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM  
GOVERNOR  
*One Michigan*

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
**OFFICE OF DRUG CONTROL POLICY**  
Department of Community Health  
**Yvonne Blackmond**  
Director

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May 23, 2005

Ms. Carol Morey Viventi  
Secretary of the Senate  
Michigan Senate  
P.O. Box 30036  
Lansing, MI 48909

Mr. Gary Randall  
Clerk of the House  
Michigan House of Representatives  
P.O. Box 30014  
Lansing, MI 48909

Dear Ms. Viventi & Mr. Randall:

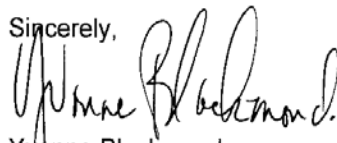
In accordance with MCL 333.7524, I am pleased to present to the Michigan Legislature the 13<sup>th</sup> comprehensive report on asset forfeiture. Michigan's asset forfeiture program saves taxpayer money and deprives drug criminals of cash and property obtained through illegal activity. Michigan's law enforcement community has done an outstanding job of stripping drug dealers of illicit gain and utilizing these proceeds to expand and enhance drug enforcement efforts to protect our citizens.

During 2004, over \$18.7 million in cash and assets amassed by drug traffickers was forfeited and put back into the fight against drugs through the use of state and federal forfeiture laws. Extensive multi-agency teamwork is evident in this report. Considerable assets were obtained as the result of joint enforcement involving several agencies at the federal, state, and local levels.

Forfeiture funds were used to further enforce drug laws by providing resources for drug enforcement personnel, needed equipment, undercover informant and investigative costs, and matching funds to obtain federal grants. Some of the forfeited assets were also used for drug and gang prevention education programs.

I commend our law enforcement community for the tremendous job they have done and submit this report for your information and review.

Sincerely,



Yvonne Blackmond  
Director

## FOREWORD

This is the 13th annual Asset Forfeiture Report pursuant to Michigan Compiled Laws 333.7524a. This report is a compilation of over 550 forfeiture report forms and additional data submitted to the Office of Drug Control Policy by Michigan law enforcement agencies. Of the 550 reports filed, 296 agencies reported receiving funds from forfeiture. During 2004, more than \$18.7 million in cash and property was seized under the statute, forfeited, and put to use by law enforcement to enhance the investigation of drug laws.

Asset forfeiture funding levels are unpredictable and a windfall one year is not guaranteed in succeeding years. Accordingly, drug forfeiture funds will never replace full state and local resource commitments to law enforcement agencies. These funds are best used to supplement, not supplant, general state and local funding of law enforcement agencies and programs.

Funds forfeited in Michigan have been used as a source of match money to obtain federal drug enforcement grants, to purchase needed safety and surveillance equipment, to provide funds for undercover drug buys, and to fund additional personnel dedicated to drug law enforcement.

Collaboration and coordination are hallmarks of Michigan's effort to overcome drug trafficking in our communities. A significant portion of the assets seized from drug dealers were obtained as a result of local, state, and federal agencies working together. Michigan's Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces are a good example of coordinated regional drug law enforcement aimed at dangerous drug dealers.

Nevertheless, while multijurisdictional efforts result in higher than average dollar amount seizures, the largest burden for drug law enforcement falls on the shoulders of local police departments. Through hard work and determination, local police departments - with the support of local prosecutors in drug investigations and forfeiture proceedings - were responsible for more than half of all assets forfeited in Michigan.

Governor Granholm has directed the Office of Drug Control Policy to enhance accountability to the public for all funds related to drug education, prevention, treatment and enforcement. Michigan is building safe and drug-free communities. Prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation, and law enforcement all play an essential role in our ability to continually fine-tune an appropriate and just response to the many problems associated with illegal drugs.

I trust this report will prove useful and meet your concerns regarding assets forfeited pursuant to state drug laws. Please contact the Office of Drug Control Policy at (517) 373-4700 if you have any additional questions or concerns.

Janet Olszewski, Director  
Michigan Department of Community Health

Yvonne Blackmond, Director  
Office of Drug Control Policy

## INTRODUCTION

Asset forfeiture is one of the most important and effective tools that law enforcement has to counter drug trafficking activity. The primary goal of asset forfeiture is to deter and punish drug criminals by taking away the goods, property, and money obtained through illegal activity. A secondary impact of this law is that it saves taxpayer money when forfeitures are utilized to support community drug enforcement.

Michigan's passage of asset forfeiture legislation has had an effect on drug enforcement statewide. Local police enforcement accounted for 60% of all forfeitures last year. Multijurisdictional task forces have collected more than \$52 million in the past 13 years. This past year, these task forces accounted for 19% of the total proceeds of state forfeitures. A conservative estimate of total forfeitures by state and local agencies since the beginning of the 1992 annual report period is approximately \$195 million.

These forfeitures are the result of drug enforcement efforts. When federal funds for drug enforcement became available in 1987, agencies used the funds primarily for enforcement personnel. Forfeitures have provided match money to receive federal funds and have been utilized to directly fund enforcement activity. The forfeitures also are used to furnish police with safety and surveillance equipment to assist them as they face increasingly well-armed drug felons.

The report provides forfeiture sources, amounts seized statewide, and uses of the forfeiture funds. Some commentary and explanations are offered for the findings. Over 550 agencies responded to the asset forfeiture survey, and the data collected is presented in charts and graphs review.

While asset forfeitures will never replace state and local law enforcement appropriations due to the unpredictable nature of forfeiture levels and trends, these funds serve as a supplement and adjunct to enhance ongoing enforcement programs.

## FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS

State law provides two processes by which property can be forfeited:

1. If the property value is in excess of \$100,000, or the property was not seized under certain circumstances, a court proceeding must be instituted in Circuit Court to legally forfeit the property. Last year 1,047 court proceedings were instituted and 781 were concluded.
2. More often, the property seized can be forfeited administratively. Unless the drug dealer or other parties can provide evidence of a valid legal interest in the property, the forfeiture process can be streamlined. Over ten times as many forfeitures were processed in this manner, for a total of 11,530 administrative forfeitures granted in 2004. Drug dealers do not contest many of these cases, as they often do not have a sufficient legitimate source of income to have legally obtained the property seized.

Proceedings by type and status for FY04:

*Circuit Court Proceedings:		Administrative:	
Instituted (new cases)	1,047	Granted	11,530
Concluded	781**		
Pending	375		

\* *Circuit Court cases can extend beyond the reporting period*

\*\* *Of the 12,577 forfeiture proceedings during 2004, 11,530 (92%) were administrative forfeitures and 1,047 (8%) were scheduled for Circuit Court proceedings. Seventy-four (74%) percent of the Circuit Court proceedings have been concluded.*

Administrative forfeitures are used more frequently by local enforcement agencies. Of the 11,530 administrative forfeitures reported in 2004: 7,413 (64%) were by municipal agencies; 1,838 (16%) by multijurisdictional teams; 1,392 (12%) by sheriff departments; and, 887 (8%) by prosecutors. The majority of seizures is not for homes and real property, but is for amounts that are under the \$100,000 legal threshold requiring court proceedings. Of the \$18.7 million (net) in forfeiture actions concluded under Michigan law last year, approximately \$1,394,876 was attributable to forfeiture of single-family residential units (an approximate 9% decrease from 2003). In many cases, drug dealers are caught with cash that cannot be accounted for legitimately, or cars that are used to commit drug offenses. The administrative process provides an expedited procedure to resolve these cases while protecting the rights of those with a legitimate interest in the property.

## FORFEITURE ANALYSIS

For purposes of this report, all forfeited items are classified as real property, conveyances, personal property, or cash. Real property consists of single-family residences, multi-family residences, industrial, commercial, and agricultural properties. Conveyances are considered automobiles, vessels, and aircraft. Cash is broken down as negotiable, securities, and other personal items.

Table 1 provides an overview of these four categories, the number of forfeitures, and the total dollars forfeited by the criminal justice system during 2004. The cash amount (\$13,452,202) far exceeds the other three categories in forfeitures. Real property resulted in \$1,472,376 in forfeitures and conveyances yielded \$2,038,833.

Table 2 provides a more detailed examination of the numbers provided in Table 1.

**Table 1. FORFEITURES BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE UNIT**  
(2004 Figures\*: Amounts exclude any expense-related deductions or sharing percentages)

Forfeiture Category	Local Police Agencies	Multijurisdictional Task Forces	Sheriff Departments	Prosecuting Attorneys	Total Forfeiture
Real Property	\$ 813,949	\$ 303,684	\$ 227,716	\$ 127,027	\$ 1,472,376
Conveyances	\$ 966,794	\$ 736,539	\$ 283,246	\$ 52,255	\$ 2,038,834
Cash	\$ 7,936,994	\$ 2,522,419	\$ 2,513,635	\$ 479,154	\$13,452,202
Personal Prop.	\$ 311,530	\$ 366,302	\$ 32,403	\$ 99,495	\$ 809,730
<u>Total Amount Revenue</u>	<u>\$ 10,029,267</u>	<u>\$ 3,928,944</u>	<u>\$ 3,057,000</u>	<u>\$ 757,931</u>	<u>\$ 17,773,142</u>

\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Local police departments reported the greatest number of forfeitures (7,884) and the highest amount of total revenue (\$10,029,267). Local police departments also reported the greatest amount of cash forfeitures (\$7,936,994).

Multijurisdictional teams reported the second highest number of forfeitures (2,037) during the year as well as the second highest amount of total forfeiture revenue (\$3,928,944).

Sheriff departments reported the third highest number of forfeitures (1,453), which resulted in \$3,057,000 revenue during 2004.

Prosecutors reported 937 forfeitures resulting in \$757,931.

**Table 2.**

**ITEMIZATION OF REPORTED FORFEITURES  
BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES\***

<b>LOCAL POLICE AGENCIES</b>					
<b>REAL PROPERTY</b>			<b>CONVEYANCES</b>		
<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
Single Family Residence	32	\$741,449	Motor Vehicles	1,222	\$965,769
Multi Family Residence	0	\$0	Vessels	2	\$1,025
Industrial	0	\$0	Aircraft	0	\$0
Commercial	2	\$72,500			
Agricultural	0	\$0	<b>TOTAL</b>	1,224	\$966,794
			<b>CASH</b>		\$7,936,994
<b>TOTAL</b>	34	\$813,949	<b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b>		\$311,530
<b>MJTF</b>					
<b>REAL PROPERTY</b>			<b>CONVEYANCES</b>		
<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
Single Family Residence	16	\$298,684	Motor Vehicles	431	\$731,275
Multi Family Residence	0	\$0	Vessels	3	\$5,264
Industrial	0	\$0	Aircraft	0	\$0
Commercial	1	\$5,000			
Agricultural	0	\$0	<b>TOTAL</b>	434	\$736,539
			<b>CASH</b>		\$2,522,419
<b>TOTAL</b>	17	\$303,684	<b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b>		\$366,302
<b>SHERIFF DEPARTMENTS</b>					
<b>REAL PROPERTY</b>			<b>CONVEYANCES</b>		
<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
Single Family Residence	5	\$227,716	Motor Vehicles	782	\$282,246
Multi Family Residence	0	\$0	Vessels	2	\$1,000
Industrial	0	\$0	Aircraft	0	\$0
Commercial	0	\$0			
Agricultural	0	\$0	<b>TOTAL</b>	784	\$283,246
			<b>CASH</b>		\$2,513,635
<b>TOTAL</b>	5	\$227,716	<b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b>		\$32,403
<b>PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS</b>					
<b>REAL PROPERTY</b>			<b>CONVEYANCES</b>		
<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u># of Forfeitures</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
Single Family Residence	5	\$127,027	Motor Vehicles	37	\$52,255
Multi Family Residence	0	\$0	Vessels	0	\$0
Industrial	0	\$0	Aircraft	0	\$0
Commercial	0	\$0			
Agricultural	0	\$0	<b>TOTAL</b>	37	\$52,255
			<b>CASH</b>		\$479,154
<b>TOTAL</b>	5	\$127,027	<b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b>		\$99,495

\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.



## FORFEITURE RECEIPTS

Proceeds available to law enforcement through asset forfeitures in 2004 totaled a net amount of \$18,758,600 after costs or sharing percentages. Through the United States Attorneys' offices in Michigan's eastern and western districts, federal law enforcement agencies shared forfeitures with state and local agencies. Under federal law, forfeitures by the United States government may be shared with other agencies that participate in the investigation. The relationships between state, local, and federal enforcement agencies have been enhanced through this process. State statutes do not require the disclosure of federal sharing amounts; therefore, many entities have not included those amounts in their reports.

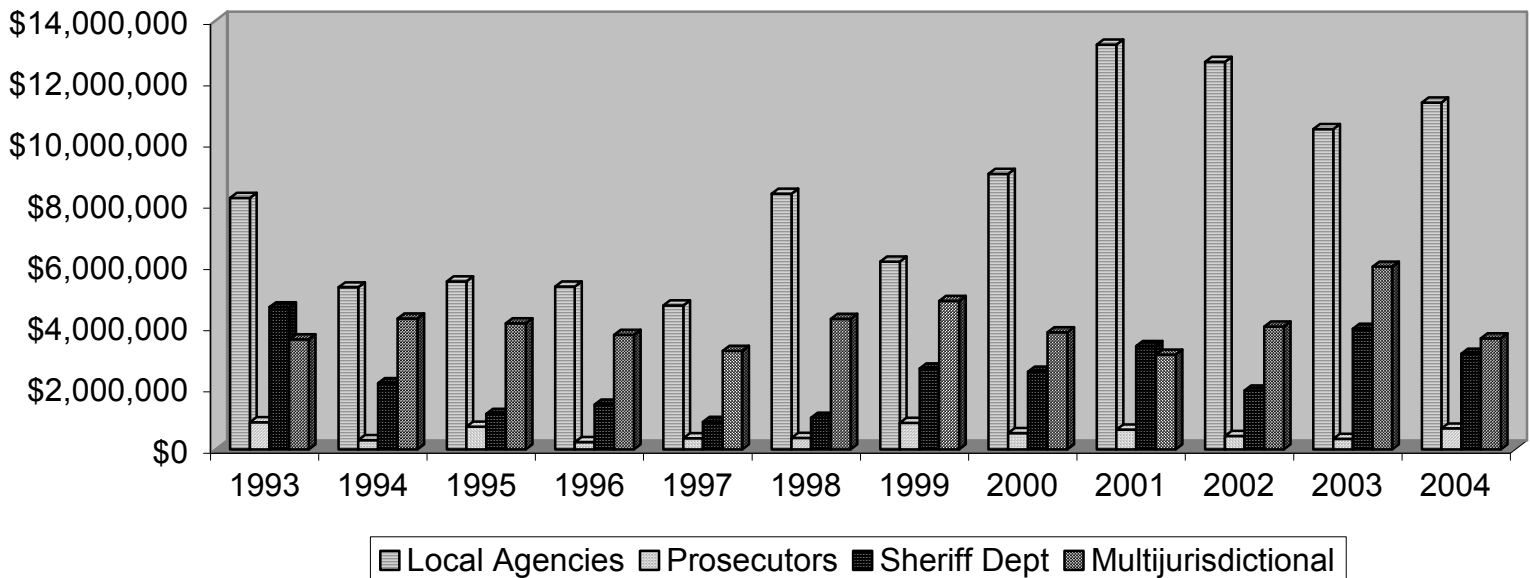
### NET PROCEEDS BY AGENCY\*:

	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Local Police Agencies	\$ 11,329,203	60%
Sheriff Departments	\$ 3,124,203	17%
Prosecuting Attorneys	\$ 680,706	4%
Multijurisdictional Task Forces	\$ 3,624,488	19%
TOTAL:	\$ 18,758,600	100%

\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

A presentation of the proportion of total net proceeds applicable to each agency type is presented below. A comparison to prior annual report periods is presented as well.

### Net Proceeds



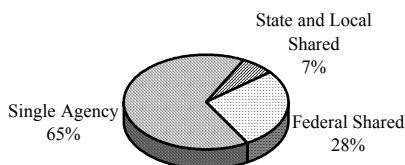
## SOURCES OF FORFEITURE REVENUES

Law enforcement agencies can obtain forfeitures through independent drug investigations and seizures or by sharing the proceeds with state or other local agencies as a result of joint investigations. Participation in federal drug investigations enables agencies to receive forfeitures resulting from cases in the federal court system.

The following sections provide information regarding each reporting agency's source of net proceeds. The proceeds consist of local, federal, and state forfeitures.

### Local Police Agencies

Source of Net Proceeds\*



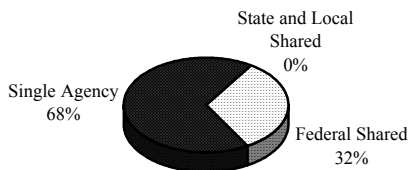
\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Local police agencies accounted for \$11,329,203 in overall net proceeds. State and local shared/joint actions accounted for \$750,409, and federal shared/joint agency action accounted for \$3,126,637.\*

The breakdown between urban and rural indicated 166 urban agencies reporting forfeitures totaling \$11,175,258 of net proceeds, while 38 rural agencies reported forfeitures totaling \$153,945 in net proceeds. The smaller rural police agencies generally do not focus on narcotics enforcement due to the local budget constraints and lack of staff, thus there is the relatively small portion of net proceeds attributable to rural agencies.

### Sheriff Departments

Source of Net Proceeds\*

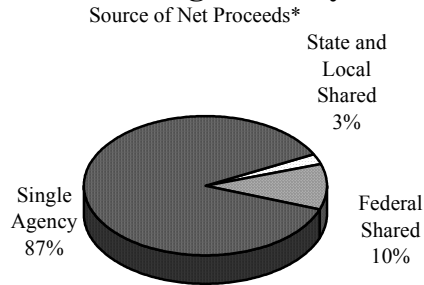


\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Sheriff departments accounted for \$3,124,203 in overall net proceeds. State and local shared/joint actions accounted for \$1,732, and federal shared/joint agency action accounted for \$717,696.\*

The breakdown between urban and rural indicated 21 urban agencies reporting forfeitures totaling \$2,891,518 of net proceeds, while 26 rural agencies reported forfeitures totaling \$232,685 in net proceeds.

## Prosecuting Attorneys

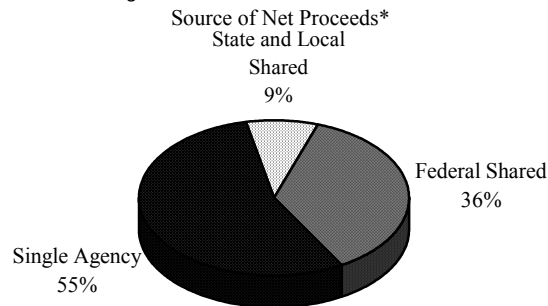


\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Prosecutors reported total net proceeds of \$680,706. State and local shared/joint agency action accounted for \$18,512 and federal shared/joint agency action accounted for \$71,152.\*

The breakdown between urban and rural indicated that 7 urban agencies reported forfeitures totaling \$636,311 of net proceeds, while 9 rural agencies reported forfeitures totaling \$44,395 in net proceeds.

## Multijurisdictional Task Forces



\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

Multijurisdictional task forces reported \$3,624,488 in overall net proceeds. State and local shared/joint actions accounted for \$319,822, and federal shared/joint agency action accounted for \$1,314,276.\*

Multijurisdictional task forces, by their very nature, are more likely than sheriffs or local police to be involved in federal activities. Given the vast regional area that many drug teams cover, classification as to rural or urban agencies is limited to a broad discussion. The drug teams may have reported the source of forfeitures in a variety of manners depending on how their particular agency is defined (as an individual agency or a collection of state and local agencies). For the definition of rural vs. urban, please see Appendix E.

In summary, inter-agency cooperation is an integral part of the forfeiture process. Such cooperation between agencies promotes the enforcement of narcotics laws, and does not allow the drug dealers to avoid prosecution simply by changing location.

## **USE OF FORFEITURE FUNDS**

Under state law, forfeiture funds are to be used to enhance drug law enforcement. Michigan law enforcement agencies have applied forfeiture funds to improve drug enforcement in various ways. Numerous agencies report in the comments section that forfeiture funds provide resources to initiate, as well as to enhance, new aggressive drug enforcement activity that otherwise would not be undertaken.

The reporting agencies are requested to show the use of forfeiture funds in the six broad categories of personnel, equipment, informant fees, buy money, federal grant matching funds, and other expenses. The three major uses of forfeiture funds are: additional drug enforcement personnel, obtaining equipment, and training.

The following information relates only to those agencies completing the section of the report explaining how forfeiture funds were used to enhance controlled substance law enforcement efforts. The report requested percentage of funds used or to be used for the categories indicated on the following page. Therefore, if an agency did not complete this section, the amount of net proceeds relating to that agency was removed from this comparison data. Seventy five percent of the agencies reporting forfeitures completed the section on how forfeiture funds were spent.

The six categories covering the expenditures of forfeitures are explained below.

**1. Personnel:** Forfeiture funds are used to fund community policing officers, drug team personnel, and street-level enforcement teams. Overtime for specific drug raids and street sweeps is common.

**2. Equipment:** Drug dealers are becoming increasingly more sophisticated and, at times, better equipped than police. Updating safety, surveillance, and other equipment is an important use of forfeiture funds. Federal funds are increasingly being utilized for personnel costs only, forcing agencies to find alternative sources of funds for equipment.

**3. Federal Grant Match:** An important use of forfeiture funds is to provide matching funds for federal grants. These funds help increase the number of police, investigators, and prosecutors dedicated to drug and crime enforcement. Multijurisdictional Task Forces rely heavily on federal funds to operate, and these funds require a cash match.

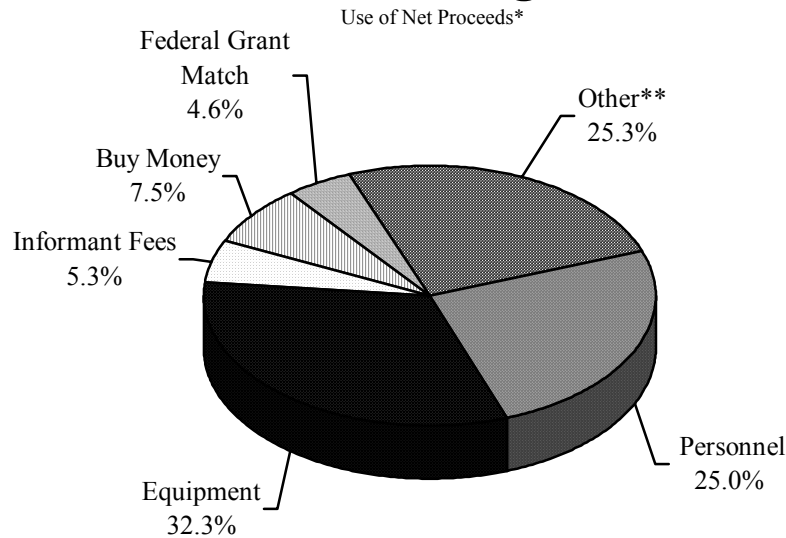
**4. Informant Fees:** A small proportion of net proceeds are used for informant fees. Forfeiture proceeds are a good source of revenue to obtain information to solve complex drug cases.

**5. Buy Money:** A small proportion of net proceeds is used for buy money. Making cases against drug dealers requires resources for undercover agents to make drug purchases, often over a period of time. Enforcement budgets may be inadequate for this expenditure. Forfeiture funds fill this gap and provide needed resources, especially for local police departments.

**6. Other:** Other expenses include training for narcotics officers; training for D.A.R.E. officers; operation of a D.A.R.E. program; operational expenses for Multijurisdictional Task Forces; law reference materials for prosecutors; and, extraordinary expenses that may not specifically fit into the five categories listed above, as well as unspent balances of forfeitures.

An analysis of the proportion of use of net proceeds by each agency is presented on the following pages.

# Local Police Agencies



\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

\*\*The Forfeiture Statute requires all awarded funds to be used to enhance law enforcement efforts pertaining to the enforcement of controlled substance laws.

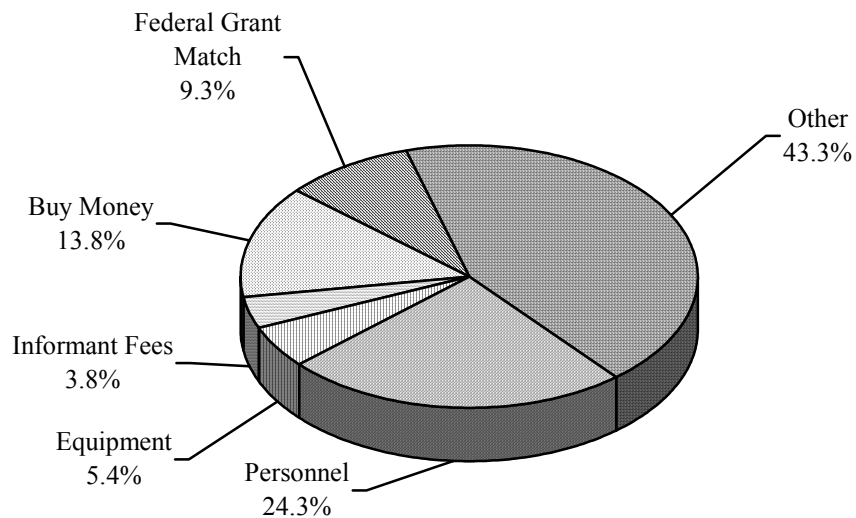
Local police agencies reported the following uses of forfeitures: personnel \$2,819,600; equipment \$3,634,609; informant fees \$595,336; buy money \$850,236; federal grant match \$519,092; and, other expenses (or unused balances) of \$2,845,690

The comment sections of the reports indicate the personnel expenditures relate primarily to D.A.R.E. education officers and street-level drug enforcement teams. The equipment expenditures indicate the need for updated sophisticated equipment that is not practical to fund from general fund budgets. The other expenses cover supplies, operating costs, educational materials, and training seminars or classes.

Many entities reported that drug enforcement activities would be significantly reduced, restricted, or eliminated, should forfeiture funding cease to be available.

# Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Use of Net Proceeds\*



\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

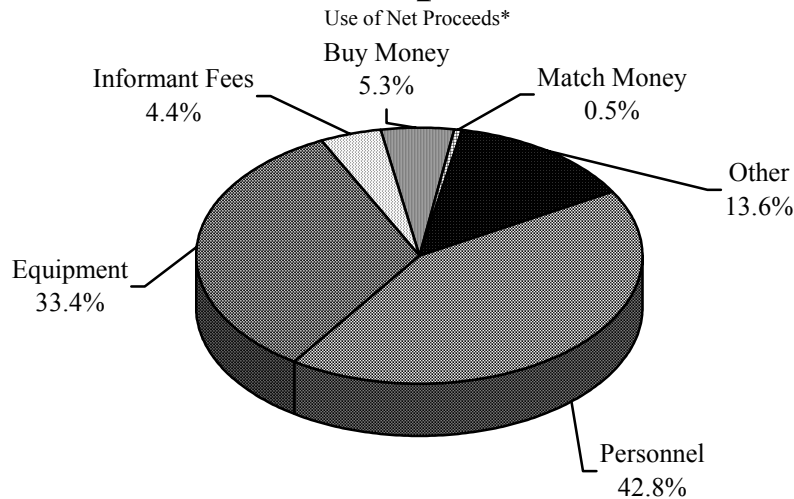
\*\*The Forfeiture Statute requires all awarded funds to be used to enhance law enforcement efforts pertaining to the enforcement of controlled substance laws.

Multijurisdictional Task Forces used forfeitures for the following: personnel \$775,541; equipment \$172,551; informant fees \$121,532; buy money \$441,365; federal grant match \$297,197; and, other expenses of \$1,381,014.

Multijurisdictional Task Forces are funded by federal grant funds, participating agency contributions, and forfeitures. The funding sources are reflected in the expenditure trend of forfeitures, and indicated in the graph above. Personnel for the task forces and other expenses for operating costs consume most of the forfeiture revenue. The "other" uses include operating costs of the task forces and distribution of proceeds to the contributing local agencies.

Many task forces addressed the use of funds through the comments section of the reporting form rather than indicating specific proportions used. The task forces also indicated that without forfeiture funds, some may not exist, or would need to reduce enforcement operations.

# Sheriff Departments



\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

\*\*The Forfeiture Statute requires all awarded funds to be used to enhance law enforcement efforts pertaining to the enforcement of controlled substance laws.

Sheriff departments report the following use of net proceeds: personnel \$1,231,087; equipment \$960,992; informant fees \$126,654; buy money \$153,887; federal grant match \$15,835; and, other expenses totaling \$390,702.

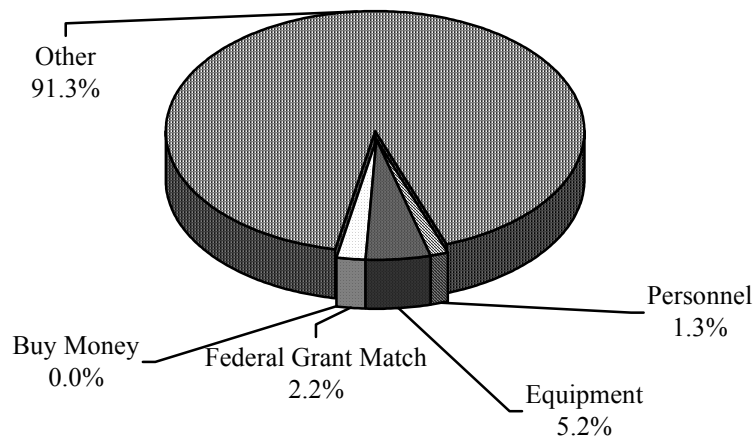
The use of forfeitures for personnel exceeds all other categories. Personnel expenditures are reported as support for the multijurisdictional task forces.

The remaining expenditures reflect the use of the funds to maintain specialized drug enforcement units, funding specialized equipment purchases, supplies, operating costs, and personnel assigned to drug enforcement efforts.



# Prosecuting Attorneys

Use of Net Proceeds\*



\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

\*\*The Forfeiture Statute requires all awarded funds to be used to enhance law enforcement efforts pertaining to the enforcement of controlled substance laws.

Prosecutors reported using the forfeiture net proceeds for the following: personnel \$3,223; equipment \$13,187; federal grant match \$5,661; and, other \$232,626.

Prosecuting attorneys generally receive only a percentage of each forfeiture as a fee for completing the proceeding. As a result, many prosecutors reported zero net proceeds, as the fees were consumed with the costs of completing the proceedings. Also, many prosecutors simply return the entire forfeiture to the agency initiating the proceeding. Those agencies with forfeiture income reported funding computer upgrades to make processing the forfeitures more efficient, along with supporting a specific drug prosecutor. The "other" category includes prosecutors' supplies, operating expenses, and funds given for Multijurisdictional Task Forces.

## TREND ANALYSIS

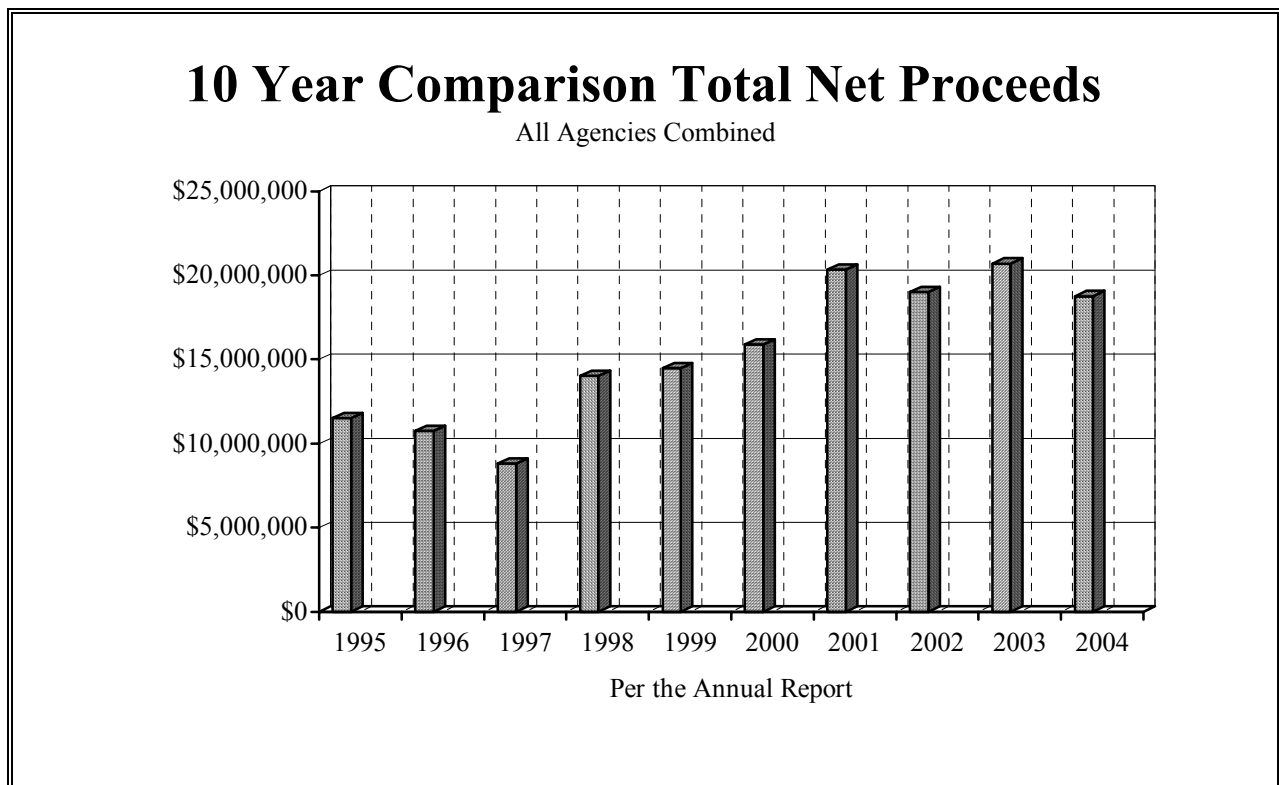
Asset forfeitures are not considered a stable source of revenue as they may fluctuate dramatically from one year to the next. This year, the reporting indicates a decrease from last year.

Net total proceeds are presented by the year of each annual report. Additionally, the total net proceeds by year are presented in the graph.

### **10 YEAR COMPARISON TOTAL NET PROCEEDS BY ANNUAL REPORT**

(refers to previous calendar/fiscal year)

1995 Annual Report	\$11,494,765
1996 Annual Report	\$10,756,253
1997 Annual Report	\$ 8,814,253
1998 Annual Report	\$14,007,203
1999 Annual Report	\$14,483,739
2000 Annual Report	\$15,883,052
2001 Annual Report	\$20,327,178
2002 Annual Report	\$19,021,963
2003 Annual Report	\$20,703,381
2004 Annual Report	\$18,758,600

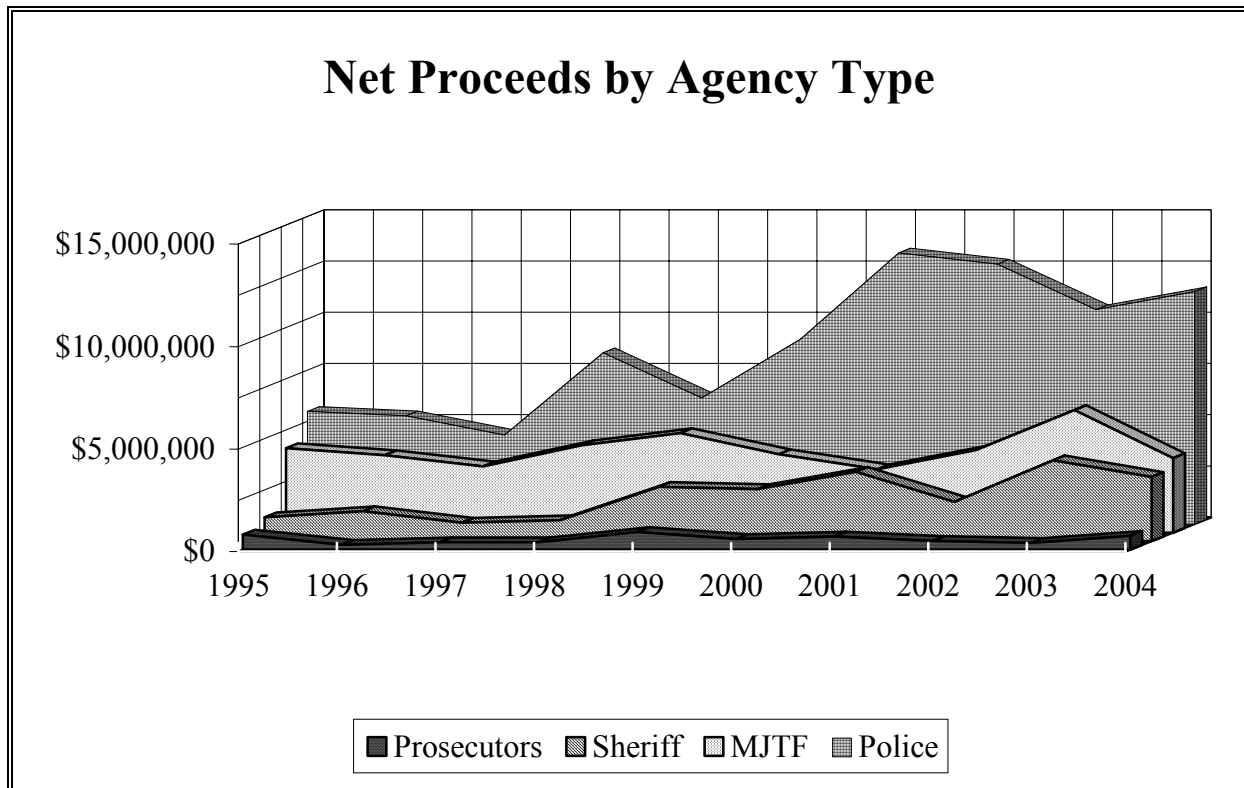


\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

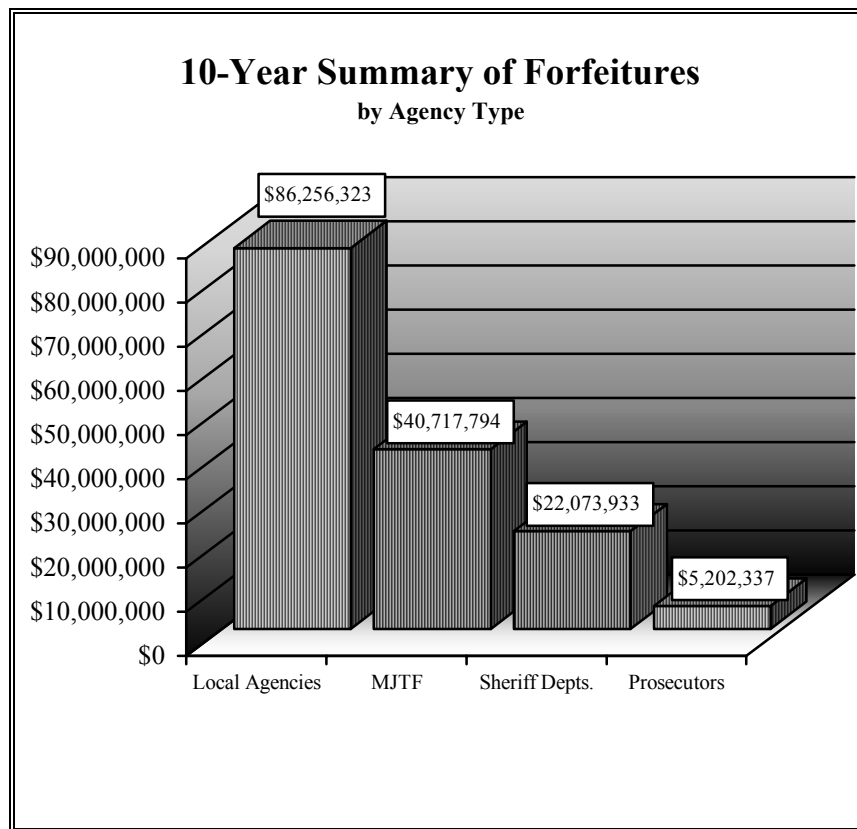
The information presented on the previous page is further broken down by agency classification and is presented below.

### **NET PROCEEDS BY AGENCY TYPE**

	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
Local Police	\$5,484,649	\$5,278,176	\$4,333,258	\$8,348,832	\$6,137,342
Multijurisd.	\$4,110,329	\$3,776,001	\$3,218,660	\$4,257,824	\$4,845,063
Sheriffs	\$1,157,470	\$1,461,755	\$898,082	\$1,028,901	\$2,639,789
Prosecutors	\$742,317	\$240,321	\$364,253	\$371,646	\$861,545
<u>Total:</u>	<u>\$11,494,765</u>	<u>\$10,756,253</u>	<u>\$8,814,253</u>	<u>\$14,007,203</u>	<u>\$14,483,739</u>
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
Local Police	\$9,001,526	\$13,221,412	\$12,662,377	\$10,459,548	\$11,329,203
Multijurisd.	\$3,818,358	\$3,088,642	\$4,012,922	\$5,965,507	\$3,624,488
Sheriffs	\$2,536,331	\$3,372,239	\$1,916,423	\$3,938,740	\$3,124,203
Prosecutors	\$526,837	\$644,885	\$430,241	\$339,586	\$680,706
<u>Total:</u>	<u>\$15,883,052</u>	<u>\$20,327,178</u>	<u>\$19,021,963</u>	<u>\$20,703,381</u>	<u>\$18,758,600</u>



\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.



\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

The graph above displays the 10-year combined net proceeds. Each agency type is listed separately to provide an illustration of the proportion of forfeitures attributable to their agency.

Local police agencies account for the highest proportion of forfeitures. Over \$86 million has been forfeited to local police, for an annual average of over \$8.6 million.

Multijurisdictional task forces account for the second highest proportion of forfeitures. Over the past 10 years, multijurisdictional task forces have received over \$40 million in forfeited assets, for an annual average of \$4 million.

County sheriff departments received over \$22 million in asset forfeitures, for an annual average of \$2.2 million. Prosecutors regularly account for the smallest proportion of asset forfeitures, though they are involved in essentially all court proceedings. The 10-year total attributable to prosecutors amounts to over \$5 million, for an annual average of over \$500,000.

This section is devoted to documenting the use of net proceeds. The agencies were requested to report the estimated use of net proceeds in six general categories, including personnel, equipment, informant fees, buy money, federal grant match, and other. The “other” category includes training and education, supplies and operating expenses, unused balances of forfeitures, as well as any expenses not specifically included above.

**10-YEAR COMBINED SOURCE OF NET PROCEEDS BY AGENCY TYPE\***

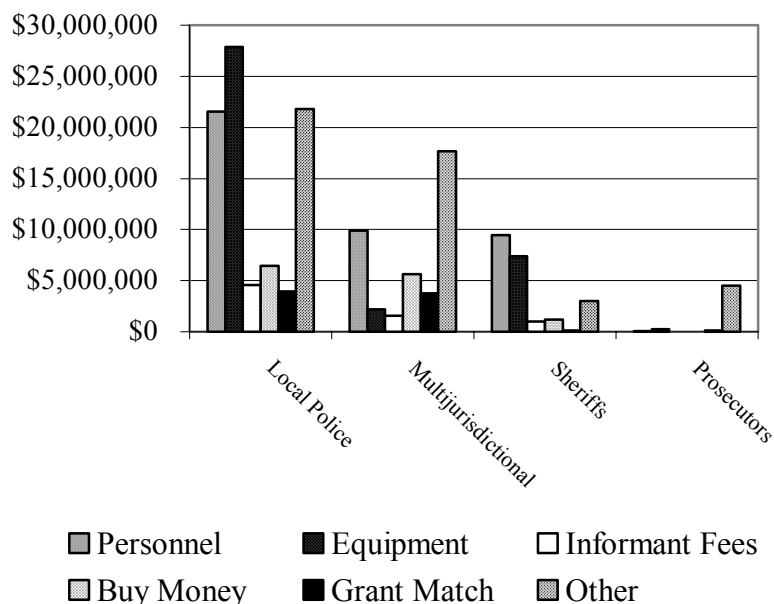
	Multijurisdictional Task Forces	Local Police Agencies	Prosecuting Attorneys	Sheriff Dept.	Total
Personnel	\$9,894,424	\$21,564,081	\$67,630	\$9,447,643	\$40,973,778
Equipment	\$2,198,761	\$27,860,792	\$270,522	\$7,372,694	\$30,059,553
Informant	\$1,547,276	\$4,571,585	\$0	\$971,253	\$7,090,114
Buy money	\$5,619,056	\$6,469,224	\$0	\$1,169,918	\$13,258,198
Grant match	\$3,786,755	\$3,967,791	\$114,451	\$110,370	\$7,979,367
Other	\$17,630,805	\$21,822,850	\$4,479,734	\$3,002,055	\$46,935,444
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$40,717,794</u></b>	<b><u>\$86,256,323</u></b>	<b><u>\$5,202,337</u></b>	<b><u>\$22,073,933</u></b>	<b><u>\$146,296,454</u></b>

To the right is a graphic representation of the data in the preceding table. The graph illustrates the proportion of funds used for each purpose over the past 10 years, shown cumulatively. The most common uses of net proceeds continue to be personnel and equipment.

The use of net proceeds for federal grant matches is also significant in relation to overall use of forfeitures. Buy money, informant fees, and any undisclosed portions of net proceeds make up the remainder of the estimated use of forfeitures.

## Proportional Use of Net Proceeds

by Agency Classification

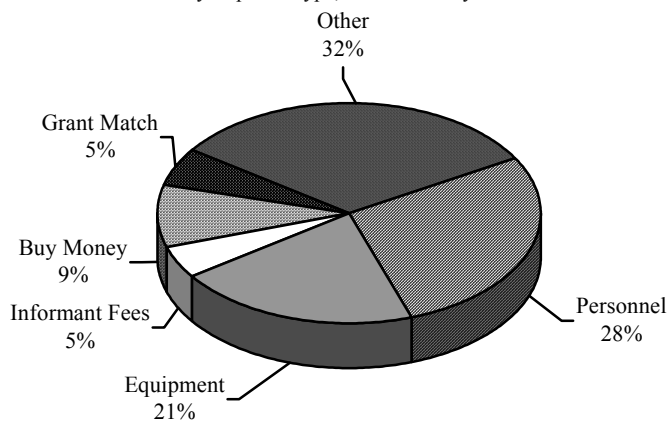


Presented below are the combined totals by expense type for all agencies over the past 10 years.

The proceeds also allow agencies to purchase equipment needed to update their departments with new technology.

## Combined Use of Net Proceeds\*

by Expense Type, 10-Year Analysis



\*Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

## SCOPE OF THE REPORT

The forfeiture survey from the Office of Drug Control Policy was sent to 736 law enforcement agencies statewide. It incorporated all of the data requested by the Michigan Legislature in the applicable statute. Additional information requests were included regarding federal forfeiture sharing participation and the use of forfeiture funds. A copy of the report form and the cover memorandum can be found in Appendix D.

Of the report forms mailed, 294 agencies reported receiving forfeitures, 268 reported no forfeitures, and 175 did not report (24%).

This report is not considered to be inclusive of all forfeitures within the state for the following reasons:

- Forfeitures seized in previous years, yet awarded in the reporting year, may have inadvertently been left out of the reports.
- Not all entities reported and individuals preparing the reports may not have been aware of all proceeds required for disclosure.
- Many forfeiture proceedings involve multiple agencies and a portion may have been left out inadvertently due to a misunderstanding of which agency would report the forfeiture.
- Federal-shared forfeitures do not fall within the guidelines of the statute.

### **REPORTING AND NON-REPORTING AGENCIES**

Reporting Forfeitures:	<u>Year of Annual Report</u>					
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Local Agencies:	205	210	197	156	167	167
Multijurisdictional:	26	26	26	22	21	20
Sheriff Departments:	47	42	42	36	31	35
Prosecuting Attorneys:	16	16	24	12	12	12
Totals:	294	294	289	226	231	234

Reporting No Forfeitures:	<u>Year of Annual Report</u>					
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Local Agencies:	209	236	222	165	141	128
Multijurisdictional:	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sheriff Departments:	27	31	35	24	22	25
Prosecuting Attorneys:	32	42	36	23	16	23
Totals:	268	309	294	212	179	176

**Appendix A**

**State of Michigan:  
County Analysis**



## STATE OF MICHIGAN - COUNTY ANALYSIS

Asset forfeitures, by their very nature, are inconsistent from year to year. This report does not necessarily reflect this fact when an analysis is prepared on overall data. Therefore, this office has added an additional section analyzing the reports submitted by county.

Presented in the following pages is a county-by-county summary of the reports submitted to the Office of Drug Control Policy.

*\*81 of the 83 counties participate in a multijurisdictional task force; therefore, forfeitures by counties must be added to the respective multijurisdictional task force for a total countywide forfeiture.*

County	Local Police				Sheriff		
	2003	2004	Change		2003	2004	Change
Alcona	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Alger	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Allegan	\$2,710	\$4,068	+\$1,358		\$1,337	\$31,081	+\$29,744
Alpena	\$431	\$0	-\$431		\$0	\$0	\$0
Antrim	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$5,000	+\$5,000
Baraga	\$2,001	\$346	-\$1,655		\$0	\$0	\$0
Barry	\$1,104	\$6,815	+\$5,711		\$2,335	\$0	-\$2,335
Bay	\$4,320	\$18,213	+\$13,893		\$0	\$2,199	+\$2,199
Berrien	\$47,603	\$57,918	+\$10,315		\$62,822	\$147,647	+\$84,825
Branch	\$2,206	\$6,927	+\$4,721		\$4,634	\$39,915	+\$35,281
Calhoun	\$29,336	\$215,955	+\$186,619		\$51,593	\$1,961	-\$49,632
Cass	\$8,690	\$14,376	+\$5,686		\$23,076	\$8,526	-\$14,550
Charlevoix	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$466	\$500	+\$34
Cheboygan	\$0	\$763	+\$763		\$236	\$83	-\$153
Chippewa	\$1,015	\$0	-\$1,015		\$0	\$0	\$0
Clare	\$100	\$939	+\$839		\$0	\$2,522	+\$2,522
Clinton	\$3,696	\$11,471	+\$7,775		\$18,659	\$3,610	-\$15,049
Crawford	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Delta	\$800	\$771	-\$29		\$0	\$0	\$0
Dickinson	\$9,955	\$6,277	-\$3,678		\$0	\$0	\$0
Eaton	\$3,685	\$195	-\$3,490		\$4,019	\$17,265	+\$13,246
Emmet	\$0	\$1,218	+\$1,218		\$0	\$786	+\$786
Genesee	\$82,963	\$149,284	+\$66,321		\$240,777	\$185,057	-\$55,720
Gladwin	\$0	\$21,071	+\$21,071		\$1,935	\$400	-\$1,535
Gogebic	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$4,878	\$12,213	+\$7,335
Grand Traverse	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Gratiot	\$2,737	\$0	-\$2,737		\$4,571	\$10	-\$4,561
Hillsdale	\$316	\$0	-\$316		\$6,369	\$3,570	-\$2,799
Houghton	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$1,161	\$0	-\$1,161
Huron	\$3,487	\$3,083	-\$404		\$0	\$0	\$0
Ingham	\$1,189,715	\$1,044,167	-\$145,548		\$4,627	\$27,858	+\$23,231
Ionia	\$6,595	\$4,285	-\$2,310		\$0	\$200	+\$200
Iosco	\$3,515	\$1,128	-\$2,387		\$0	\$3,814	+\$3,814
Iron	\$0	\$7,173	+\$7,173		\$600	\$375	-\$225
Isabella	\$18,696	\$16,985	-\$1,711		\$3,666	\$6,192	+\$2,526
Jackson	\$51,720	\$161,441	+\$109,721		\$10,063	\$6,944	-\$3,119
Kalamazoo	\$11,415	\$15,301	+\$3,886		\$14,633	\$28,918	+\$14,285
Kalkaska	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$4,621	\$0	-\$4,621

County	Local Police				Sheriff		
	2003	2004	Change		2003	2004	Change
Kent	\$303,671	\$412,949	+\$109,278		\$219,053	\$191,172	-\$27,881
Keweenaw	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$83,147	\$46,408	-\$36,739
Lapeer	\$8,669	\$14,471	+\$5,802		\$18,130	\$17,551	-\$579
Leelanau	\$0	\$150	+\$150		\$0	\$0	\$0
Lenawee	\$8,955	\$1,905	-\$7,050		\$0	\$0	\$0
Livingston	\$82,064	\$172,078	+\$90,014		\$15,631	\$121,535	+\$105,904
Luce	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Mackinac	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Macomb	\$1,397,035	\$1,875,649	+\$478,614		\$0	\$0	\$0
Manistee	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Marquette	\$5,424	\$812	-\$4,612		\$0	\$253	+\$253
Mason	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$480	\$1,239	+\$759
Mecosta	\$159	\$1,960	+\$1,801		\$1,353	\$0	-\$1,353
Menominee	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Midland	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Missaukee	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Monroe	\$33,395	\$12,010	-\$21,385		\$4,926	\$13,456	+\$8,530
Montcalm	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Montmorency	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Muskegon	\$42,108	\$26,010	-\$16,098		\$0	\$718	+\$718
Newaygo	\$536	\$38,249	+\$37,713		\$174	\$11,060	+\$10,886
Oakland	\$1,286,802	\$1,287,346	+\$544		\$350,784	\$28,542	-\$322,242
Oceana	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Ogemaw	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Ontonagon	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Osceola	\$0	\$1,267	+\$1,267		\$3,242	\$0	-\$3,242
Oscoda	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Otsego	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Ottawa	\$650	\$0	-\$650		\$65	\$53	-\$12
Presque Isle	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$1,089	\$0	-\$1,089
Roscommon	\$451	\$1,309	+\$858		\$4,236	\$770	-\$3,466
Saginaw	\$70,715	\$108,840	+\$38,125		\$276,635	\$73,572	-\$203,063
Sanilac	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Schoolcraft	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Shiawassee	\$1,554	\$0	-\$1,554		\$4,161	\$21,721	+\$17,560
St. Clair	\$27,179	\$49,384	+\$22,205		\$0	\$0	\$0
St. Joseph	\$50,359	\$16,076	-\$34,283		\$38,022	\$53,136	+\$15,114
Tuscola	\$416	\$760	+\$344		\$1,134	\$495	-\$639
Van Buren	\$6,566	\$6,073	-\$493		\$85,182	\$21,470	-\$63,712
Washtenaw	\$225,670	\$34,848	-\$190,822		\$43,153	\$518,558	+\$475,405
Wayne	\$5,418,785	\$5,502,346	+\$83,561		\$2,321,059	\$1,452,351	-\$868,708
Wexford	\$0	\$1,205	+\$1,205		\$0	\$0	\$0

## **Appendix B**

### **State of Michigan: Multijurisdictional Analysis**

## Multijurisdictional Task Forces

<b>Attorney General Drug Task Force</b>	<b>D.R.A.N.O.</b>
<b>Counties:</b> Statewide	<b>County:</b> Wayne
2003: \$71,864	2003: \$417,023
2004: \$0	2004: \$326,441
Change: <u>-\$71,864</u>	Change: <u>-\$90,582</u>

<b>B.A.Y.A.N.E.T.</b>	<b>F.A.N.G.</b>
<b>Counties:</b> Bay Clare Gladwin Isabella Midland Saginaw	<b>County:</b> Genesee
2003: \$206,785	2003: \$420,753
2004: \$64,966	2004: \$133,875
Change: <u>-\$141,819</u>	Change: <u>-\$286,878</u>

<b>Cass County Drug Enforcement Team</b>	<b>H.U.N.T.</b>
<b>County:</b> Cass	<b>Counties:</b> Alcona Alpena Montmorency Presque Isle
2003: \$2,976	2003: \$80,227
2004: \$21,218	2004: \$42,161
Change: <u>+\$18,242</u>	Change: <u>-\$38,066</u>

<b>C.M.E.T.</b>	<b>J.N.E.T.</b>
<b>Counties:</b> Ionia Mecosta Montcalm Newaygo Osceola	<b>County:</b> Jackson
2003: \$174,816	2003: \$181,003
2004: \$46,735	2004: \$120,685
Change: <u>-\$128,081</u>	Change: <u>-\$60,318</u>

<b>C.O.M.E.T.</b>	<b>K.V.E.T.</b>
<b>County:</b> Macomb	<b>County:</b> Kalamazoo
2003: \$431,274	2003: \$303,100
2004: \$638,386	2004: \$344,737
Change: <u>+\$207,112</u>	Change: <u>+\$41,637</u>

L.A.W.N.E.T	O.M.N.I.
<b>Counties:</b> Jackson Livingston Washtenaw	<b>County:</b> Hillsdale Lenawee Monroe
2003: \$250,870	2003: \$9,633
2004: \$395,290	2004: \$28,664
Change: <u>+\$144,420</u>	Change: <u>+\$19,031</u>

M.A.G.N.E.T.	Sanilac County Drug Task Force
<b>Counties:</b> Shiawassee Gratiot	<b>County:</b> Sanilac
2003: \$28,665	2003: \$171,835
2004: \$42,011	2004: \$46,945
Change: <u>+\$13,346</u>	Change: <u>-\$124,890</u>

M.E.T	S.A.N.E
<b>County:</b> Kent	<b>Counties:</b> Charlevoix Cheboygan Chippewa Emmet Luce Mackinac Otsego
2003: \$497,254	2003: \$40,887
2004: \$333,266	2004: \$40,172
Change: <u>-\$163,988</u>	Change: <u>-\$715</u>

N.E.T.	S.S.C.E.N.T.
<b>Counties:</b> Oakland	<b>Counties:</b> Lake Manistee Mason Oceana
2003: \$790,021	2003: \$38,321
2004: \$121,551	2004: \$48,069
Change: <u>-\$668,470</u>	Change: <u>+\$9,748</u>

S.W.E.T.	S.T.I.N.G.
<b>Counties:</b> Barry Branch Calhoun Cass Kalamazoo St. Joseph Van Buren	<b>Counties:</b> Arenac Crawford Iosco Ogemaw Oscoda Roscommon Arenac
2003: \$62,428	2003: \$18,855
2004: \$18,729	2004: \$38,666
Change: <u>-\$43,699</u>	Change: <u>+\$19,811</u>

Tri County Metro		U.P.S.E.T.	
<b>Counties:</b> Clinton Eaton Ingham		<b>Counties:</b> Alger Baraga Delta Dickinson Gogebic Houghton Iron Keweenaw Marquette Menominee Ontonagon Schoolcraft	
	2003: \$557,934		2003: \$4,989
	2004: \$447,249		2004: \$64,736
	Change: -\$110,685		Change: +\$59,747

T.N.T.		W.E.M.E.T.	
<b>Counties:</b> Antrim Benzie Grand Traverse Kalkaska Leelanau Missaukee Wexford		<b>Counties:</b> Allegan Muskegon Ottawa	
	2003: \$188,544		2003: \$537,130
	2004: \$62,080		2004: \$217,766
	Change: -\$126,464		Change: -\$319,364

T.N.U.		W.W.N.	
<b>Counties:</b> Huron Lapeer Sanilac Tuscola		<b>County:</b> Wayne	
	2003: \$188,050		2003: \$290,264
	2004: \$5,451		2004: \$18,920
	Change: -\$182,599		Change: -\$271,344

**Appendix C**

**Asset Forfeiture Law:  
Annual Reporting Requirements**

## **Asset Forfeiture Law: Annual Reporting Requirements**

### **COMPILED LAWS ANNOTATED, Sec. 333.7524**

#### **333.7524a. Local units of government; annual reports, audits.**

(1) Before February 1 of each year, each local unit of government that had forfeiture proceedings pending in the circuit court pursuant to section 7523,<sup>1</sup> or effectuated a forfeiture of property pursuant to section 7524<sup>2</sup> during the fiscal year for the local unit of government ending in the immediately preceding calendar year shall submit a report to the office of drug agencies for analysis and transmittal to the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives. The annual report shall be a summary of the local unit of government's activities regarding the forfeiture of property under this article and pursuant to section 17766a<sup>3</sup> for the fiscal year and shall contain the following information, as applicable:

(a) The number of forfeiture proceedings that were instituted in the circuit court by the local unit of government.

(b) The number of forfeiture proceedings instituted by the local unit of government that were concluded in the circuit court.

(c) The number of all forfeiture proceedings instituted by the local unit of government without filing a forfeiture proceeding in the circuit court.

(d) The net total proceeds of all property forfeited under this article and pursuant to section 17766a through forfeitures instituted by the local unit of government that the local unit of government is required to account for and report to the state treasurer pursuant to either of the following, as applicable:

(i) Act No. 71 of the Public Acts of 1919, being sections 21.41 to 21.53 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(ii) The uniform budgeting and accounting act, Act No. 2 of the Public Acts of 1968, being sections 141.421 to 141.440a of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(e) An inventory of property received by the local unit of government pursuant to section 7524 and section 1766a, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(i) All of the following real property:

- (A) Single-family residential.
- (B) Multiple-family residential.
- (C) Industrial.
- (D) Commercial.
- (E) Agricultural.



(ii) Any type of conveyance described in section 7521(1)(d),<sup>4</sup> including the year, make, and model.

(iii) Money, negotiable instrument, and securities.

(iv) The total value of personal property, excluding personal property described in subparagraphs (ii) and (iii).

(f) A statement explaining how the money received by the local unit of government pursuant to section 7524(1)(b)(ii) has been used or is being used to enhance the law enforcement efforts pertaining to this article or section 17766a.

(2) The records of a local unit of government described in subsection (1) regarding the forfeiture of property under this article or pursuant to section 17766a shall be audited in accordance with 1 of the following, as applicable:

(a) Act No. 71 of the Public Acts of 1919, being sections 21.41 to 21.53 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(b) The uniform budgeting and accounting act, Act No. 2 of the Public Acts of 1968, being sections 141.421 to 141.440a of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(3) The records of a local unit of government described in subsection (1) regarding the forfeiture of property under this article or pursuant to section 17766a may be audited by an auditor of the local unit of government.

P.A. 1978, No. 368, § 7524a, added by P.A. 1990, No. 336, § 1, Effective April 1, 1991.

1. Section 333.7523.
2. Section 333.7524.
3. Section 333.17766a.
4. Section 333.7521(1)(d).

#### Historical and Statutory Notes

For effective date provisions of P.A. 1990, No. 336, see the Historical and Statutory Notes following § 333.7523

**Appendix D**

**Forfeiture Report Form and Cover Letter**

## Forfeiture Report Form and Cover Letter



JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM  
GOVERNOR

*One Michigan*

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
**OFFICE OF DRUG CONTROL POLICY**  
Department of Community Health

Yvonne Blackmond  
Director

JANET OLSZEWSKI  
DIRECTOR  
Department of Community Health

### Memorandum

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TO: Criminal Justice Colleagues

FROM: Yvonne Blackmond, Director  
Office of Drug Control Policy

DATE: December 6, 2004

SUBJECT: Asset Forfeiture Reporting

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Pursuant to MCL 333.752.a, Michigan law requires each local unit of government to report certain asset forfeiture information to the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) for analysis and transmittal to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Enclosed you will find an asset forfeiture reporting form. **In the event that your agency did not effectuate any forfeiture proceedings during the last fiscal year, we ask that you still fill out the identification section of the form and return it to our office.** Step-by-step instructions have been enclosed to clarify any questions that may arise. A "fill-in enabled" version of the form is also available on the ODCP website, which can be found at [www.michigan.gov/odcplawenforcement](http://www.michigan.gov/odcplawenforcement). Click on: Forms. The form is located under the "Annual Asset Forfeiture Report" section. **Use of the fill-in enabled form will allow you to submit your report via e-mail to Jim Rapp at [rappj@michigan.gov](mailto:rappj@michigan.gov).**

Please be advised that the asset forfeiture reporting form MUST be returned to the Office of Drug Control Policy no later than **January 31, 2005**. Your prompt submission of the form is appreciated. The information that you submit will be analyzed and included with similar information collected from agencies across the state. The State of Michigan Asset Forfeiture Report will be posted on the Office of Drug Control Policy website during the summer of 2005.

Should you have questions or need assistance, please contact Jim Rapp at (517) 241-2916, or by e-mail at [rappj@michigan.gov](mailto:rappj@michigan.gov). Thank you.

Enclosure(s)

## Annual Local Unit of Governmental Asset Forfeiture Report

**Fiscal Year \_\_\_\_\_, 200\_ through \_\_\_\_\_, 200\_**  
(Designate your fiscal year)

Agency, Entity Reporting	Street Address		
City, State, Zip Code	County	Telephone Number (    )    -	
Director, Chief, Sheriff, Prosecutor	Title	Date	
Contact Person Name	Telephone Number (    )    -	Email address	

If there are no forfeitures to report for the above fiscal year please check here and return form.

☐

<b>A.</b>	<b>Number of forfeiture proceedings:</b>			
	1. <i>Instituted in Circuit Court:</i>			
	2. <i>Concluded in Circuit Court:</i>			
	3. <i>Pending in Circuit Court:</i>			
	4. <b>Administratively granted (Circuit Court not involved):</b>			
<b>B.</b>	<b>Inventory of Forfeited Real Property awarded to the Reporting Agency:</b>			
	1. <b>Single Family Residential:</b>	# of Units:	Dollar Amount:	\$
	2. <b>Multiple Family Residential:</b>	# of Units:	Dollar Amount:	\$
	3. <b>Industrial units:</b>	# of Units:	Dollar Amount:	\$
	4. <b>Commercial units:</b>	# of Units:	Dollar Amount:	\$
	5. <b>Agricultural and Land Units:</b>	# of Units:	Dollar Amount:	\$
	6. <b><i>SUBTOTAL for Real Property:</i></b>		Dollar Amount Subtotal:	\$

<b>C.</b>	<b>Inventory of Forfeited Conveyances awarded to the Reporting Agency (Use Attachment A):</b>		
	<b>1. Motor Vehicles:</b>	<b># of Motor Vehicles:</b>	Dollar Amount: \$
	<b>2. Vessels:</b>	<b># of Vessels:</b>	Dollar Amount: \$
	<b>3. Aircraft:</b>	<b># of Aircraft:</b>	Dollar Amount: \$
	<b>4. <i>SUBTOTAL for Conveyances:</i></b>		Dollar Amount Subtotal: \$
<b>D.</b>	<b>Total dollar amount of Cash, Negotiable Instruments, and Securities awarded to the Reporting Agency:</b>		
		Dollar Amount:	\$
<b>E.</b>	<b>Forfeited Other Personal Property (not listed above) awarded to the Reporting Agency:</b>		
		Dollar Amount:	\$
<b>F.</b>	<b>Indicate the net proceeds your agency received from shared forfeitures (Use Attachment B)</b>		
	<b>1. Federal forfeitures shared:</b>		\$
	<b>2. State/ Local Joint Investigations:</b>		\$
	<b>3. <i>SUBTOTAL for Shared forfeitures received:</i></b>	Dollar Amount Subtotal:	\$
<b>G.</b>	<b>Deductions from gross proceeds:</b>		
	<b>1. Administrative costs incurred to close the forfeiture</b>	Dollar Amount:	\$
	<b>2. Amount of proceeds shared with (given to) other agencies: (Use Attachment B)</b>	Dollar Amount:	\$
	<b>3. <i>SUBTOTAL for Deductions:</i></b>	Dollar Amount Subtotal:	\$
<b>H.</b>	<b>NET TOTAL PROCEEDS of all property forfeited (B6 + C4 + D + E + F3 - G3)</b>		Dollar Amount: \$

<b>I.</b>	<b>Report how forfeiture funds were used by your agency to enhance controlled substance law enforcement efforts in accordance with M.C.L. 333.7524. Only report expenditures during this reporting period. Report in percentages only, total expenditures must equal 100%</b>			
	<b>1. Personnel:</b>	%	<b>4. Buy Money:</b>	%
	<b>2. Equipment:</b>	%	<b>5. Federal Grant Match:</b>	%
	<b>3. Informant Fees:</b>	%	<b>6. Other (Please describe below):</b>	%
	<b>Describe:</b>			
<b>J.</b>	<b>Donated Grow Lights and Scales (Use Attachment C):</b>			
	<b>1. Lights for Plant Growth:</b>	<b># of Lights:</b>	<b>Value of all Lights:</b>	<b>\$</b>
	<b>2. Scales:</b>	<b># of Scales:</b>	<b>Value of all Scales:</b>	<b>\$</b>

Certification of Submission	
<b>I confirm that the information I have provided is true to the best of my knowledge and I am an authorized agent to submit this report.</b>  NAME/TITLE (please print/type): <hr/>	<b>Date:</b>  

Please return form via Mail/ Fax/ or E-Mail to:

Mail:  
The Office of Drug Control Policy  
Department of Community Health  
Lewis Cass Building  
320 S. Walnut Street, 5th Floor  
Lansing, MI 48913

FAX: (517) 373-2963

E-Mail: [rappj@michigan.gov](mailto:rappj@michigan.gov)

Should you have questions or need assistance, please contact Jim Rapp at (517) 241-2916, or by e-mail at [rappj@michigan.gov](mailto:rappj@michigan.gov).

**Appendix E**  
**Definition of Urban/Suburban and Rural Agencies**

## Urban/Suburban and Rural Agencies

An **urban** (or **suburban**) law enforcement agency is defined in this report as an agency servicing an area that exhibits one or more of the following characteristics:

1. An area designated by the Census bureau as urbanized, regardless of the size of its population or the type of agency that serves it. Note: an urbanized area is comprised of incorporated places and adjacent densely settled surrounding areas that together have a minimum population of 50,000;
2. A township or an area serviced by a township police department that may be only partially included in an urbanized area but with a population density of at least 500 persons per square mile;
3. A municipality or an area serviced by a municipal police department with a population of 5,000 or more, located outside an urbanized area (Exception: an area with a service population of less than 5,000 with boundaries that are adjacent to a municipality with a population of 5,000 or greater); and,
4. A campus or an area serviced by a campus police department located in a municipality designated as urban, or with a student population of 5,000 or more.

All other agencies are defined as **rural**.

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<sup>c</sup> Adopted from Michigan State Police, Uniform Crime Report; definition for Urban and Rural crime.